

553, "yes" on rollcall vote 554, "yes" on rollcall vote 555, and "yes" on rollcall vote 556.

WITHDRAW COSPONSORSHIP OF
H.R. 2528

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, today I withdraw my cosponsorship of H.R. 2528. I was an original cosponsor of H.R. 2528, the Immigration Reorganization and Improvement Act of 1999, because I support any effort to jumpstart—or better put, restart—the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Chairman HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman LAMAR SMITH and Representative SILVESTRE REYES have worked diligently to fashion a restructuring bill and are doing what they believed best moves us toward that end. I had concerns about the bill when I first signed on. But I felt it was important to support efforts to restructure the INS. I had hoped H.R. 2528 would move in a direction addressing my concerns. However, at this stage I find that the current status of the bill falls short of meeting the elements necessary to make it a meaningful reform that will place the INS on solid footing to effectively address its obligations.

History has shown that the INS does not receive the resources necessary to carry out its duties in the area of services and adjudication. This is why the backlog of pending naturalization applications grew to approximately 2.0 million and currently stands at approximately 1.4 million. Far too many of those backlogged applicants waited or have been waiting over 2 years for their cases to be adjudicated. The backlog and delay in other adjudication areas—adjustments of status and the green card replacement program, for instance—are as bad if not worse than for naturalization. As such, my primary concern pertains to the financing mechanisms within the INS for the services and adjudication functions of the agency. Current law and its implementation fail to meet this challenge. And H.R. 2528 falls far short as well. So long as we continue to require fees collected from immigrants for a particular service to pay for non-fee activities, we will always run into budgetary problems and services will suffer. H.R. 2528 authorizes no funds whatsoever for backlog reduction or asylum and refugee processing. This additional strain on already stretched resources, with no additional funding, will only exacerbate the backlogs as well as undermine the United States' ability to meet the protection needs of refugees and asylum seekers.

I am also seriously concerned that H.R. 2528 does not go the necessary mile to ensure that these newly independent agencies of the Department of Justice's immigration until function properly under the oversight and direction of a principal executive. While autonomy for the enforcement and service agencies will allow them to perfect and specialize in their areas of responsibility, too much distance between them could foil the ability of the Department of Justice to direct, coordinate and integrate the overlap in enforcement and serv-

ice functions. The latest version of H.R. 2528 improves upon the original bill by adding an Assistant Attorney General as that principal in charge. However, it maintains three separate legal and policy offices which will lead to multiple interpretations of immigration, refugee and asylum law. This structure will bear three bureaucracies instead of one and cultivate confusion among the three arms of the agency.

I am committed to continuing to work with the authors of H.R. 2528 along with the Immigration Subcommittee members and the Clinton administration to strengthen the structure of the INS so that it can finally, rightfully handle all duties under its charge. The people of America who must turn to the INS for services—and who happen to pay the taxes and fees to fund this and all other government operations—deserve no less.

TRIBUTE TO LEVI PEARSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, November 6, 1999, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History will dedicate a historic marker to honor Levi Pearson, a leader in the civil rights movement in Clarendon County, South Carolina. Mr. Pearson personified great courage, leadership and perseverance in his role as a plaintiff in *Pearson v. County Board of Education* (1948) which led to the historic May 17, 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing separate and unequal schools. Recordings of the civil rights movement in South Carolina rank him among the state's most outstanding pioneers for equality in education. Many local and national events, news articles, books and television documentaries recognize his role in the struggle which led to the Supreme Court's decision. Simple Justice by Richard Kluger and Stepping Stones to the Supreme Court by Benjamin F. Hornsby, Jr. are two publications that depict many of the details of Mr. Pearson's trial.

For background, Mr. Speaker, I wish to enter for the record information from an article which was written as a tribute to him when he was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame:

"An obscure country farmer, Levi Pearson never dreamed that his legal action on behalf of black children in Summerton, South Carolina would figure in the historic May 17, 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing separate and unequal schools. They are role models and an inspiration to all who value freedom and justice. As a partner, in the Clarendon County insurrection led by the Rev. Joseph Albert Delaine, Levi Pearson had unshakable faith in the victory of justice over an entrenched social order that seemed all but immovable.

Black children in Summerton attended ramshackle Scott's Branch School, while white children attended classes in a modern facility. White school board officials said white folks paid most of the taxes, so white people were therefore entitled to better schools. There

were 30 school buses for whites in Clarendon County. None for Blacks. Some black youngsters had to make their way for nine miles across an arm of newly-formed Lake Marion. One child drowned as they paddled a boat. Appeals to schools officials for transportation such as that offered white failed. The school officials even refused to buy gas for an old bus the blacks bought.

Farmer Levi Pearson, father of three children at Scott's Branch School (Daisy, James, and Eloise) was persuaded to bring a suit on behalf of his son, James. A black man suing white folks * * * no such thing had happened before in the memory of blacks living in Clarendon County. Levi Pearson was an instant hero among his people. But a threat to the white establishment. His credit was cut off by every white-owned store and bank in the county. He had enough money to buy seeds for the cotton, tobacco, oats and wheat he planted, but not enough for fertilizer. He had to cut timber to sell for cash, and borrow from hard-pressed blacks to buy fertilizer. That Autumn he couldn't rent a harvester from a white farmer, so he sat and watched as his harvest of oats and beans and wheat rot in the field. Three months after he filed the lawsuit, it was thrown out because of a technicality that he paid taxes in School District Five, while his children were going to school in District 26 for the high school and District 22 for the Grammar School. Another pupil's parent, Harry Briggs, Sr., filed suit a year later. He and Pearson had to flee for their lives many times. Briggs and his family lived in Florida and New York for 20 years before returning to Summerton in the 1970's but Mr. Pearson never left. Ultimately, their case was consolidated with similar cases from three other States in an action known as *Brown vs. Board of Education*, upon which the door to equal education opportunity was opened in the Supreme Court's Decision of May 17, 1954."

Mr. Pearson never sought fame or notoriety, but stood up for what he felt was right. I am reminded of the speech the late Dr. Martin Luther King gave about the "Drum Major Instinct." A few excerpts go like this:

"* * * everybody can be great. Because everybody can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and your verb agree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve. You don't have to know Einstein's theory of relativity to serve. You don't have to know the second theory of thermodynamics in physics to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love. And you can be that servant.

"* * * Every now and then I guess we all think realistically about that day when we will be victimized with what is life's final common denominator—that something we call death. We all think about it. And every now and then I think about my own death, and I think about my own funeral. And I don't think of it in a morbid sense. Every now and then I ask myself, "What is it that I would want said? And I leave the word to you this morning.

"* * * If I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a word or song, if I can show somebody he's traveling wrong, then my living will not be in vain. If I can do my duty as a Christian ought, if I can